Cont B1

wherein the individual in need is other than one with multiple sclerosis.

2 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein said administering step comprises administering to said individual an effective amount of activated T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

3 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 2, wherein said activated T cells are autologous T cells, or allogeneic T cells from related donors, or HLA-matched or partially matched, semi-allogeneic or fully allogeneic donors.

6 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein said administering step comprises administering to an individual in need thereof an effective amount of Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

B2

7 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 6, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is Copolymer 1.

8 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 6, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

9 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 6, in which said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is administered in a manner which promotes active immunization of the individual so as to build up a critical T cell response.

Cont B2

10 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein said Copolymer 1 or Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a random copolymer that cross-reacts functionally with myelin basic protein (MBP) and is capable of competing with MBP on the MHC class II molecule in antigen presentation.

11 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 10, wherein said random copolymer consists of one amino acid residue selected from each of at least three of the following groups:

(a) lysine and arginine;

(b) glutamic acid and aspartic acid;

(c) alanine and glycine; and

(d) tyrosine and tryptophan.

12 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said random copolymer consists of four different amino acid residues, each from a different one of the groups (a) to (d).

13 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 12, wherein said four different amino acid residues are alanine, glutamic acid, lysine and tyrosine.

14 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 12, wherein said random copolymer consists of three different amino acid residues, each from a different one of three groups (a) to (d).

15 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, alanine, and lysine residues.

16 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, glutamic acid and lysine residues.

17 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said random copolymer consists of lysine, glutamic acid, and alanine residues.

18 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, glutamic acid, and alanine residues.

19 (Amended). A method for reducing neuronal degeneration caused by injury or disease other than multiple sclerosis, which comprises administering to an individual having neuronal degeneration caused by injury or disease other than multiple sclerosis an effective amount of at least one of:

(a) activated T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide; or

(b) Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

23 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 19, wherein said administering step comprises administering to said individual an effective amount of activated T cells which

Cont B3

have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

24 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 23, wherein said activated T cells are autologous T cells, or allogeneic T cells from related donors, or HLA-matched or partially matched, semi-allogeneic or fully allogeneic donors.

27 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 19, wherein said administering step comprises administering to an individual in need thereof an effective amount of Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

B4

28 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 27, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is Copolymer 1.

29 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 27, wherein said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide.

30 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 27, in which said Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is administered in a manner which promotes active immunization of the individual so as to build up a critical T cell response.

31 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 19, wherein said Copolymer 1 or Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide is a random copolymer that cross-reacts functionally with myelin basic protein (MBP) and is capable of

Cont B4

competing with MBP on the MHC class II molecule in antigen presentation.

32 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 31, wherein said random copolymer consists of one amino acid residue selected from each of at least three of the following groups:

(a) lysine and arginine;

(b) glutamic acid and aspartic acid;

(c) alanine and glycine; and

(d) tyrosine and tryptophan.

33 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 32, wherein said random copolymer consists of four different amino acid residues, each from a different one of the groups (a) to (d).

34 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 33, wherein said four different amino acid residues are alanine, glutamic acid, lysine and tyrosine.

35 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 33, wherein said random copolymer consists of three different amino acid residues, each from a different one of three groups (a) to (d).

36 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, alanine, and lysine residues.

Cont B4

37 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, glutamic acid and lysine residues.

38 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said random copolymer consists of lysine, glutamic acid, and alanine residues.

39 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said random copolymer consists of tyrosine, glutamic acid, and alanine residues.

B5

40 (Amended). A method for reducing neuronal degeneration in the central nervous system or peripheral nervous system of an individual suffering from neuronal degeneration, comprising causing T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide to accumulate at the site of neuronal degeneration in the individual, thereby reducing neuronal degeneration at that site.

B6

42 (Amended). A method in accordance with claim 40, wherein said T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide are caused to accumulate at the site of neuronal degeneration by administering to the individual in need thereof an effective amount of:

(a) activated T cells which have been activated by Copolymer 1 or a Copolymer 1-related peptide or polypeptide; or